DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD WORK AMONG SPOUSES AND THEIR HAPPINESS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AGRA AND NALANDA CITIES

A
Synopsis
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INTRODUCTION

Gender disparities draw a line between work and happiness. Sometimes the positive emotions do balanced the linkage gently and sometimes negative emotions do constitutes the imbalanced bond among spouses. The term "gender" has specific concerns about gender division of labour. The world health organization **(WHO)** defines gender as:"Gender refers to the socially constructedcharactersticsof women & men, such as norms, roles and relationship of and between groups of women & men. It varies from society to society and can be changed."

We believe that god ordained men and women as equal partners in all spheres of life. Gender justice also relates to this equal partnership of spouses. Gender system has an important impact on family management. Spouses with harmonial set of beliefs are living ina happier state of flux.Whereas there are number of couples who are not happier with this division of work. This scenerio is very cautious with this fact so that it may affect the world happiness scoreboard. If we talk about our Indian scenario then we must say that the situation has become hardly bewildered to the working couples. Usually many of the gender pervasives and the patriarchie`s devious frame of plots sets the different type of work management.

HAPPINESS

- Happiness is a mental, emotional state of intense joy, including the context of life satisfaction,subjective well being, hedonic frame of life,flourishing and well beingness of humans**.(Sonja Eudaimonia,1985)**
- Happiness is the only thing that humans desire for their own sake, unlike riches, honour, health or friendship as to attain the hedonic phase of life.**(Aristotle 350BCE)**

- Happiness is a feeling of pleasure and positivity.When someone feels good, proud, relieved or satisfied about something, that person is said to be "Happy." Feeling happy may help people to relax and to smile**.(Happiness,Wikipedia)**
- Happiness can be achieved through the systematic training of our hearts and minds**.(DalaiLama.The art of happiness.1998)**

WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT,2019

World happiness report (2019) is the landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks 156 countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be.This is the 7th World Report that is released in the year 2019 with the support of a UN high level meeting on "Wellbeing and Happiness.

According to this report**, Finland** is the happiest country in the world, with **Denmark**, **Luxembourg, Norway, Iceland**, **Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, NewZealand, Canada** and **Austria** holding the next top positions.Peoples in South Sudan are in the Unhappiest state of zone. The index is shown to be very clear that howmuch happier our world is.

TOP HAPPIEST REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Overall Rank	Country	GDP Per Capita	Social Support	Healthy Life Expectancy	Freedom to make choices	Generosity	Perception of corruption	Total Score
1.	**Finland**	1.305	1.592	0.874	0.681	0.202	0.393	7.632
2.	**Denmark**	1.351	1.590	0.868	0.683	0.284	0.408	7.555
3.	**Norway**	1.456	1.582	0.861	0.686	0.286	0.340	7.594
4.	**Iceland**	1.343	1.644	0.914	0.677	0.353	0.138	7.494

LOWER HAPPIEST REGIONS IN THE WORLD

140.	**India**	0.721	0.747	0.485	0.539	0.172	0.093	4.015
141.	**Liberia**	0.076	0.858	0.267	0.419	0.206	0.030	3.975
142.	**Uganda**	0.322	1.090	0.237	0.0440	0.163	0.067	4.139
143.	**Madgascar**	0.262	0.908	0.402	0.221	0.155	0.049	3.933
151.	**Yemen**	0.442	1.073	0.343	0.244	0.083	0.064	3.380

The countries scores are based on a number of indicators on the basis of which respondents evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 To 10.The Data is collected on the basis offew variables like real GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity, and perception of corruption.

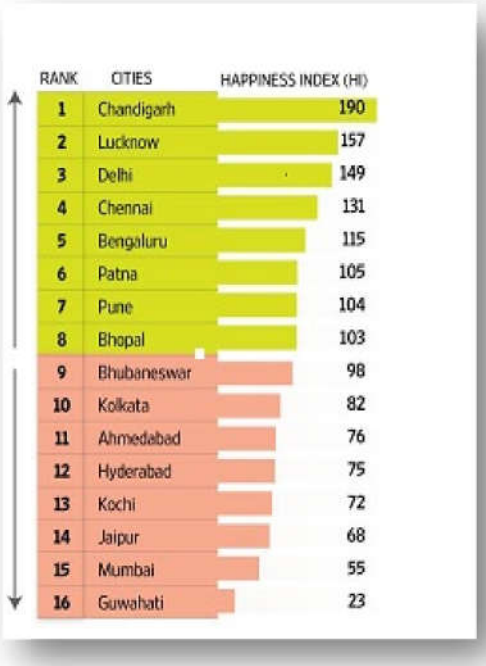
RANKING INDICATORS OF HAPPINESS

Education	**Living Standard**	**Psychological Well Being**	**Community Vitality**
Literacy	Assets	Life Satisfaction	Domination (time& money)
Educational Level	Housing	Positive emotion	Community relation
Knowledge	Household Per Capita	Negative emotion	Family
Value	Income	Spirituality	Safety

POSITION OF INDIA

On the basis of some indicators, world happiness report provides data for India from 2013 to 2019. The average valuefor India during that period was 4.38 points with a minimum of 4.02 points in 2019 and a maximum of 4.77 points in 2013. If we see the global ranking constantly then wefounds that India has considered as the "Not So Happy" country with the unsatisfied rank of 140.Some indicating factors behind report are as given below:

- Amount of time to spend with family
- Quality of relationship shared with friends & family
- Control over lives (freedom to choices)
- Taking decisions to themselves



(Published by Times of India, Year 2018)

Chandigarh has emerged as India`s happiest city in India where Delhi stands as the happiest metro city.The study founds Chandigarh,Lucknow,Delhi, Chennai&Bengaluru as the nation`s five happiest cities. Italso confirms Guwahati as the least happiest city in the Nation. **(IMRB Research2019)**

Gender division of labour

Today's world ofwork is still marked by pervasive gender inequality. A significant proportion of the female global workforces earn their livelihood in the informal economy as dependent wage earners in informal and formal enterprises.

Traditional and non-traditional gender roles and work family interfaces for men and women both considered that the marital relations of family spouses are being effected by the unequal frame of work. Gender roles in family relations and work domains are in a state of flux.The traditional plot for male as breadwinner and the female as home maker have shifted over time.**(lease2003)**

The sharing of responsibilities between men and women is related to the way power is exercised in society. Men tend to be in positions of power and privilege and are therefore

better place than women to exercise control over the types of responsibilities and work they undertake. Addressing the issue of an equal sharing of responsibilities is fundamentally about altering the exercise of power in society. The unequalresponsibilities is multidimensional plot for covering a wide range of diseases and activities asper the household and community levels. Extending to issue such as employment education and participation in decision making.The unequal distribution of work in relation to care and social progress is a crucial source of gender inequality in its own rights as it constitutes and affects other areasof inequalities.Departure point for identifying and addressing gender inequality isunderstanding how women and men are assigned to their responsibilities to domain.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Friedrich Nietzsche stated about happiness thatmen does not strive for happiness only the utilitarian does it. He meant that making happiness one`s existence, in his words "makes one contemptible.Nietzsche instead yearned for a culture that "mere happiness.He introduced a quasi-dystopic figure of the kind of thought experiment against the utilitarian and happiness seekers.(**The Genology of Morality,1887**)

John Stuart Mill has believed in the philosophy of Utilitarianism as the principle that holds that tend to produce the reverse of happiness,By happiness he means,"Intended pleasure, pain,and the privation of the pleasure.It is clear that we do not value virtues as a path to happiness and that we sometimes only value them for selfish reasons.However Mill asserts that upon reflections, even when we value virtues for selfish reasons we are in fact cherishingthem as apart of our happiness.(**Utilitarianism**,**1861**)

**Jeremy Bentham`s** famous formulation of utilitarianism is known as the greatest happiness principles.It holds that one must always act so as to produce the greatest aggregate happiness among all sentient beings , within reason. In a similar view ofMill`s method of determining

the best utility is that a moral agent,when given the choice between two or more actions,ought to choose the actions that contributes most to choose the action that contributes most to the total happiness in the world.Happiness in this context is understood as the production of pleasure of privation of pain.(**Utilitarianism**.**1863**)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SECTION A **Review Related To Household Work Divisions:**

Becker(1960) in his long standing debate surrounding the persistent gender gap in household Work Early economist explanation suggested that the spouse who bringsmore resources to the partnership will have the power to get the other spouses to do more housework.

Berk(1985, in her researchshe studied that gender is produced in everyday activities and household tasks and therefore household members do gender as they carry out gender differentiate and house work and child care substances.

Zimmerman(1987**)** in their feminist researchesshe have long argued that the prevailing sexual division of domestic works and carrying work reflects the construction of masculinity and feminity and that door main cities is acentral elements in "doing gender."

Kroska(1997)in his international research article "The division of labour in the home: A review and reconceptualization" he examines that researcher generally have failed to specify the mechanism by which family work divisions are creates distress, how housework and paid work affirm gendered identities. The issue might be addressed by combining the concept "doing gender" approach

Kamo (1988) in his research article 'Determinants of household division of labour: Resources, Power and Ideology' he examines the factors that are correlated with amount of

husband's participation in domestic work. He used a large sample of married couples (N=3649)

Fraser(2000) in her research article she argued that the allocation of domestic work to women is constructive of a deeply embedded set of cultural assumptions that have important consequences for women`s participation in housework.

Kroska(2004) in her research article "Diviosion of domestic work: Revising and expanding the theoretical explanations', she examines that the issue of unequal distribution within a household frame of life is clearly caused to a entrenched set of work division.

Bhattacharyain his research "living on the margins: A study of domestics inchennai, India". heexamined about the changes in domestic work as a result of the transformation in class relations and family restricting in India. It also delves into the caste dynamics and the reorganisation of residential colonies in urban area that today define how domestic workers are viewed in society especially the females.

Datta(2011)in their research report the researcher focuses on the overall living and working conditions of women domestic workers in mumbai region. This report covers the various themes such as basic demographic features nature of services, work profile of the female domestic workers access to social security.

Shrinivasan(2013)in their research "The living condition of women domestic workers in Tiruchirapalli district". The study examine the living condition of women domestic workers in Tiruchirapalli district. There are more than 52 million domestic workers in Tiruchirapalli worldwide.

Ahmad(2014**)** in his research article "Socio-economic conditions of female domestic workers in punjab: A case study of sangrur district". The study aims at understanding the socio-

economic condition of domestic women workers in punjab. To fulfill the objective a sample of 160 domestic women workers collected from different areas of sangrur district has been studied. 5he result have shown that condition of domestic women workers is vulnerable in Punjab.

Singh(2016)in their research work "Conditions problems of female domestic workers with special reference to IDA colony of Lucknow city, India. The research examines that female domestic workers are the part of unorganized workforces of India. This trend of keeping female as domestic workers has increased day by day this could be because of traditional gender roles and lack of education. The study highlights the conditions & problems of female domestic workers.

Khillareand**Sonawane**(2016)in their research work "The impact of work life of women domestic workers on their family life". Women domestic workers one class is currently working in the informal sector in India. Which is still unrecognized and unprotected from boundaries of jurisdiction. The work for a particular gender is set towards the male pleasure rather of female.

Cifre(2018) in their research articleGender inequality in households chores and work: A family conflict" examines that how the unequal sharing or involvement in household chores between men and women is associated with work family conflict. A correlations study was carried out by means a questionnaire applied to 515 subjects (63% men) of two independent samples of spanish men & women without emotional relationship, Result confirm that marital conflict by domestic tasks is a statistically significant predictor in women, but not in men.

Strapcova(2018**)** in their research proposal" House work and gender inequality in european countries" emphasis that religious beliefs and practices have a significant impact on gender roles as those who are more religious are more likely to support traditional gender work

division.Using multilevel regression models, the test effects of country'sin 24 European countries.

Baliyan(2019**)** In her research "Unequal sharing of domestic work: A time uses study of farm households in western uttarpradesh" she examines the issue of unpaid work and sharing of work between male and female members in cultivating households on the basis of a field survey of 240 farms households in two districts in the agriculturally developed western region of uttarpradesh. The study reveals the fact that women's total workload was much higher than that of men.

SECTION B: **Review Related To Work & Happiness**

Leelavathi (2007)in his international research**"**Gender justice: Evangelica initiatives in India**"** point out that word 'sex' connotes the biological differences between male and female. In contrast 'Gender' is used to describe a cultural notion of what it is to be a man or a woman. Status, power and Roles are allocated on the basis of gender in all societies..

Schober(2012)in his Research Article "Gender Equality and outsourcing of Domestic work, childbearing and relationship stability among british couples" he describes that gender inequality in the division of house work may be an obstacle to childbearing and relationship stability among different groups of britishspouses. The Empirical investigation uses even history analysis based on 14 waves (1992-2005) of the british household panel study as well.

Sirohiand**Mencarini (**2012**)** in their researcharticle"Happiness, housework and gender inequality in Europe". The main objective of his research was to consider the effect of the unequal division of labour within the household, between women and their partners on women's own subjective assessment of happiness.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The city of Agra andof Nalanda are two different regional cities situated in U.P & Biharin the republican country “India” are well known for their historical backgrounds. Agra is well known forthe capital of Mughal Empire where Nalanda is popular for its deep rooted history of traditions. The domestic issues related to unequal frame of taskdivisions do exists in these areas as well. The city Agra has 1.876 million populations overall where the district Nalandaholds2.87 million of population.The household deeds are completely entrenched on the members of the familiesEverywhereeither the families are happier or been discomfortsto their work.In a world of progressive flux where the human's ultimate Goal is to be happy yet somehow the division of household works leads to a different way of familymanagement.

The condition of Indian spouses is vulnerable in the city Agra and Nalanda due to unequal labourdivisions of family spouses.Gender justice do also relate to this problem.The continuing disputes of household spouses are clearly shown to the society on the daily basis. The spouses facesthe several problems in their personal and social life they work for long hours and are poorly treated.The household works may be considered as the disputable phenomena in our Indiansociety which tends to annoy the family spouses and their happiness as well.The ongoing study is going to briefly enlightensthe fact of being unhappy with this gender division of work.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Happiness among spouses will be helpful in bringing more happiness to spouses. This study will also add to the sociological literatures on happiness. New concept of happiness will be developed as the bottom of my study. Division of responsibility is both reflexes and influences women`s and men`s related status and power relations in particular with regard to sexual and reproductive health and men`s relative failure to take responsibility in that regard.

Only the future researches can enlighten the possibilities to find causes of unhappiness on the basis of gender.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the socio-cultural background of spouses.
2. To find out the division of household work among spouses.
3. To study the impact of division of household works on relations among spouses.
4. To study the impact of division of household works among spouses on their happiness.
5. To compare Gender justice happiness among spouses of Agra and Nalandacity's.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. The socio-cultural background of spouses is middle class.
2. The division of work among spouses is not equal.
3. The more equal this division of work leads to more better harmony among spouses.
4. The more equal this division of work leads to more happiness among spouses.
5. There is no differencesin division of household work betweenAgra and Nalandacity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

AREA OF THE STUDY

Study will be Comparatively conducted in Agra &Nalanda city.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Descriptive and Exploratory Research design will be used.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

The data will be collected from the primary as well as the secondary data sources.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Sample of Agra city

The research composed within a 10% purposivesampling in Agra city. The structural individual schedule will be used for collecting primary data. I have selected the 2 different wards from the list of Agra Municipal Corporation with the help of lottery method. The total number of taken respondent is 325 from the city Agra.

Sample of Nalanda city

The research composed within a 10% of purposive sampling. The structural individual schedule will be used for collecting primary data. I have selected 2 different wards from the Municipal corporational list of Bihar sharif located as the sub divisional city in Nalanda. Selection is based on lottery method. The total number of taken respondents is 146.

SR. No.	Name Of Cities	No. Of Wards	Name Of Colonies	No. of households in Each wards	10% of total households
1.	AGRA	WARD NO.51	KAMLA NAGAR	1653	325
		WARD NO.56	VIJAY NAGAR	1603	
2.	NALANDA	WARD NO.24	KASHI TAKIYA	973	146
		WARD NO.28	GAURAGADH	491	
2	2	4	4	**4720**	**471**

Thus selected 471 household respondents will be considered as the overall sample of my study.

N=4720 n = 471

UNIVERSE

All Registered Householdsof Agra and Nalanda cityhas constitutes as the universe of thestudy.

UNIT OF THE STUDY

All the head members of the registered families will be taken as the unit of my study.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

FIRST CHAPTER:

- Introduction
- Theoretical Framework
- Review of literature
- Statement of the Problem
- Significance of the Study
- Objective of the Study
- Hypothesis of Study
- **Research Methodology:**
  - Universe
  - Sample
  - Research Design
  - Area of Study
  - Sources of Data Collection

SECOND CHAPTER:

- Socio -cultural background of respondents.

THIRD CHAPTER:

- Division of household work among respondents.

FOURTH CHAPTER

- Division of household works and relations among respondents.

FIFTH CHAPTER:

- Division of household workand spouses`shappiness.

SIXTH CHAPTER:

- Gender justice and happiness among spouses of Agra and Nalanda cities: A Comparative Analysis.

- **REFERENCE**

- **ANNEXURE**

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